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QUERCUS HETEROPHYLLA, Michx., **BARTRAM'S OAK**.—Gray remarks that this oak is apparently a hybrid between *Q. Phellos*, L. and *Q. tinctoria*, Bartram. Some years ago I discovered a tree in Shelby County, Mo., where it somewhat resembled *Q. palustris*, Du Roi. I also discovered a small tree in De Kalb County, and two years ago another in Sullivan County. Other oaks growing near by at the latter place were *Q. tinctoria*, Bart., *Q. imbricaria*, Mx and *Q. nigra*, L. The leaves present all forms from an almost entire leaf to a lobed one, their margin often only sinuate. If, as Gray suggests, it may be a hybrid, the general resemblance to forms of *Q. imbricaria*, Mx. and *Q. palustris*, L. seemed immediately apparent to me.—G. C. BROADHEAD, *Pleasant Hill, Mo.*

CALLIRHOE DIGITATA.—In 1857 I observed this plant growing on a dreary glady magnesian limestone soil in Lawrence County, Mo. I did not again see it growing for sixteen years, but its regal beauty was still present in my memory through the long space of those years. In 1873, passing from the sandy prairies of Barton County, I suddenly found the soil change to a black limestone soil, and with it I found the well remembered beauty of former years—my Callirrhoe. I found it quite abundant on the limestone soil of Jasper County. Its general height is about three feet, with occasional branches six inches to a foot in length, having leaves at their base much resembling those of the *Delphinium*, and beautiful purple flowers of about an inch in length at the end of each branch. It has been found in no part of Missouri but the southwest.—G. C. BROADHEAD.

AN INTERESTING HERBARIUM.—I received a communication during last fall from the officers of the Natural History Society, of New Albany, asking me to come down and arrange the herbarium of Dr. Clapp. I have just returned from spending some two weeks there and must say that I was very much gratified with the treasures turned up, making an invaluable addition to the flora of Indiana. Judging from the labels the collection was made by Dr. Clapp principally in 1835 and 1836. It seems to be very exhaustive for a region of country with a radius of about fifteen miles, having New Albany as a center. As the Falls of the Ohio come within this circle some very local and interesting plants were met with, such as *Psoralea Onobrychis*, Nutt., *P. stipulata*, T. & G., *Vitis indivisa*, Willd., *Aster azureus*, Lindl., *A. Shortii*, Boott., *Solidago Shortii*, T. & G., *S. rupestris*, Raf., the beautiful little *Iris cristata*, Ait. and many others which might be enumerated. Besides, there were some species noted as being found near New Albany that were not included in Gray's Manual. For instance, there were several specimens of *Iris hexagona*, Walt. labeled as growing near the Falls. From what are called the "Barrens" the largest display of *Ericaceæ* and *Orchidaceæ* was obtained that I have ever seen from any locality in Indiana. The Doctor made very liberal collections, especially of desirable plants, and consequently a good stock of duplicates fell into my hands. His specialty seems to have been *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ*, and his herbarium made an exceedingly fine showing in these families, containing a very

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